

Parapsychology

A number of Soviet articles have appeared which indicate belief and interest in telepathy. I. M. Kogan, an outstanding Soviet scientist, stated in a 1967 article that, "There is ~~no~~ no reason to believe telepathic information transmission impossible, and, therefore, this problem is worthy of further study." He reviewed both "radiative" and "associative" hypotheses.

It was reported that telepathic communication between individuals starts only when the brain and heart activity of the 2 persons coincide. In such cases, the biological currents of the two brains acquire the same biophysical characteristics. When telepathic communications stop, the physiological identity breaks down. Moscow psychologists hope to use this for training purposes.

A. T. Gubko' stated that the application of parapsychological methods may result in the mental control of jet aircraft, spacecrafts, and metallurgic industrial processes. He also noted the work of M. A. Leontovich' who calculated the bioelectromagnetic waves emitted by the human brain to be approximately 1 cm long. The frequency is thought to be about 1 billion hertz with a speed equal to the speed of light. This can compensate for the weakness of the source that generates the waves, thus allowing them to cover ~~very~~ very great distances.

In a Trud article of 1966, it was noted that a special lab for telepathic phenomena was opened at Leningrad University in 1960. In 1965, the Board of Directors of the Moscow Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electric Communications u/n A.S. Popov organized a special section on biological information transmission.

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